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Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Report of the Second Committee*

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I. Introduction

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on agenda item 20 (see A/65/436, para. 2). Action on sub-item (a) was taken at the 27th, 28th and 33rd meetings, on 4 and 12 November and 1 December 2010. An account of the Committee's consideration of the sub-item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/65/SR.27, 28 and 33).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.18 and A/C.2/65/L.52

2. At the 27th meeting, on 4 November, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development" (A/C.2/65/L.18), which read:

> "*The General Assembly*,
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> "*Recalling* its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 A and B of 20 December 2002 and 23 June 2003, respectively, and 64/236 of

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24 December 2009, and all other previous resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

"*Recalling also* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recalling further* the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the Declaration of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

"*Reaffirming* the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

"*Reaffirming* the decisions taken at the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

"*Recalling* that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation designated the Commission to serve as the focal point for discussion on partnerships that promote sustainable development and contribute to the implementation of intergovernmental commitments in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

"*Noting with satisfaction* that the Commission, at its eighteenth session, undertook an in-depth evaluation of progress in implementing Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, focusing on the thematic cluster of issues, namely, transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, taking into account the interlinkages and addressing the cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation, and identified best practices, constraints and obstacles in the process of implementation,

"*Reaffirming* that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development,

"*Recognizing* that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and that although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

"*Recalling* that the Economic and Social Council should increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development, and reaffirming that the Commission should continue to be the high-level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the offer of the Government of Panama to host, in January 2011, the intersessional meeting on sustainable consumption and production organized by the Bureau of the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,

"*Recalling* the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the first session of the preparatory committee of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;

"2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

"3. *Reiterates* that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, in particular for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and those contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

"4. *Calls upon* Governments, all relevant international and regional organizations, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and other intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as major groups, to take action to ensure the effective implementation

of and follow-up to the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the fulfilment of the provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and encourages them to report on concrete progress in that regard;

"5. *Reiterates* that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as a forum for the consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and underlines the need to further support the work of the Commission, taking into account its existing mandate and the decisions taken at its eleventh session;

"6. *Emphasizes* the importance of a consensus outcome and action-oriented policy sessions;

"7. *Recalls* the decision of the Commission at its eleventh session that activities during Commission meetings should provide for the balanced involvement of participants from all regions, as well as for gender balance;

"8. *Notes with concern* the low level of resources available in the Commission's trust fund for funding the participation of representatives from developing countries in the nineteenth session of the Commission, and urges donor countries to support the participation of representatives from the developing countries in the nineteenth session of the Commission, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

"9. *Reaffirms* the objective of strengthening the implementation of Agenda 21, including through the mobilization of financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building programmes, in particular for developing countries, and in this regard invites donor Governments and international financial institutions to support the efforts of developing countries to overcome barriers and constraints identified during the review year in the thematic cluster of issues, namely, transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns;

"10. *Also reaffirms* the objective of enhancing the participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, as well as promoting transparency and broad public participation, in the implementation of Agenda 21;

"11. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to coordinate the participation of the relevant major groups in the thematic discussions at the nineteenth session of the Commission and the reporting on the fulfilment of corporate responsibility and accountability with respect to the thematic cluster of issues, in accordance with the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

"12. *Also requests* the secretariat of the Commission to make arrangements to facilitate the balanced representation of major groups from developed and developing countries in the sessions of the Commission, and in this regard invites donor countries to consider supporting the participation of

major groups from developing countries, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

"13. *Reiterates its invitation* to the relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international and regional financial and trade institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant bodies, to actively participate, within their mandates, in the work of the Commission at its nineteenth session;

"14. *Encourages* Governments and organizations at all levels, as well as major groups, to undertake results-oriented initiatives and activities to support the work of the Commission and to promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including through voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives;

"15. *Underlines* the importance of setting aside adequate time for all envisaged activities in the policy session, including for negotiations on policy options and possible actions, at the nineteenth session of the Commission, and in this regard notes the importance of having all required documents, including the draft negotiating document of the Chair, made available for consideration prior to the beginning of the session;

"16. *Recalls* the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil, in 2012, and decides to hold the Conference in ____ from _____ to _____ 2012;

"17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate support to the work of the preparatory process and the Conference and to ensure inter-agency participation and coherence as well as the efficient use of resources, in order to cover all the objectives and themes of the Conference;

"18. *Invites* Governments and all relevant stakeholders, including regional commissions, organizations and bodies of the United Nations, other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, international financial institutions and major groups involved in sustainable development, to continue their full and effective participation at all levels and to continue providing ideas and proposals reflecting their experiences and lessons learned as a contribution to the preparatory process of the Conference on Sustainable Development, adhering to the deadline agreed in the preparatory process by Member States;

"19. *Endorses* the recommendations on organizational and procedural matters of the report of Contact Group 1 on the review of the preparatory process, including organizational and procedural matters, leading up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, contained in the report of the first session of the preparatory committee of the Conference;

"20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct United Nations country teams and resident coordinators to support national country preparations for the Conference on Sustainable Development;

"21. *Expresses deep concern* about the level of resources available in the Commission's trust fund which is insufficient to fund the participation of

delegates and representatives of major groups from developing countries, in the meetings of the preparatory process and in the Conference;

"22. *Urges* international and bilateral donors and other countries in a position to do so, to support the participation of the developing countries and major groups in all aspects of the preparatory process of the Conference on Sustainable Development, including regional preparatory meetings, and in this regard to provide sufficient funds for the Commission's trust fund in order to enable it to cover full travel expenses related to the participation of up to two members from each developing country, as well as of major groups whose participation is relevant for the preparatory process;

"23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled 'Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development', and requests the Secretary-General, at that session, to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the progress of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development."

3. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development" (A/C.2/65/L.52), submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Csilla Würtz (Hungary), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.18.

4. The Committee also had before it a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.52, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/65/L.66).

5. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of programme budget implications with regard to draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.52.

6. Also at the same meeting, the Chair informed the Committee that, in the light of the statement read out by the Secretary, the statement of programme budget implications contained in document A/C.2/65/L.66 was withdrawn.

7. Also at its 33rd meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.52 (see para. 17, draft resolution I).

8. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.52, draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.18 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/64/L.24 and Rev.1

9. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Panama, on behalf also of Jamaica and Japan, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Follow-up of the International Year of Sanitation, 2008" (A/C.2/65/L.24), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Reaffirming* the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of

the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recalling* its resolution 61/192 on the International Year of Sanitation, 2008,

"*Recalling* the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and the commitments made therein,

"*Reaffirming* the need to assist the efforts of developing countries to prepare integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans as part of their national development strategies and to provide access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation in accordance with the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including halving by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and who do not have access to basic sanitation,

"*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on International Year of Sanitation, 2008,

"*Appreciating* the ongoing work in the United Nations system and the work of other intergovernmental organizations on sanitation,

"*Taking note* of the outcomes of the Fifth World Water Forum held in Istanbul from 16 to 22 March 2009, and noting that the preparatory process of the Sixth World Water Forum to be held in Marseille, France, in March 2012 has started in June 2010,

"*Taking note with appreciation* of the contribution made by the Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation and its work on the Hashimoto Action Plan II, a compendium of water-related actions which relevant actors should consider, as appropriate,

"*Deeply concerned* by the slow and insufficient progress in providing access to basic sanitation services as evidenced by the UNICEF/WHO report of 2010, in which it was noted that 2.6 billion people continue to lack basic sanitation, and conscious of the impact of the lack of sanitation on people's health, poverty reduction and economic and social development, and on the environment, in particular water resources,

"*Convinced* that progress can be achieved through active commitment and action by all States, especially at the national and local levels, as well as United Nations agencies, regional and international organizations, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders,

"*Recognizing* the contribution of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership in bringing together donors, developing countries, United Nations agencies, civil society organizations and other stakeholders to increase political prioritization of sanitation and water, improve sector coordination and strengthen mutual accountability,

"1. *Decides* to support 'Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015', by encouraging efforts to close the sanitation gap through appropriate

ground-level action, supported by political will and increased community participation, in accordance with national development strategies, by using adequate financial and technological resources, appropriately targeted at the poorest people, technical know-how and capacity-building, and developing appropriate human resources in order to increase the coverage of basic sanitation;

"2. *Encourages* all States, as well as the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to take advantage of 'Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015' as a platform to build political will and promote action at all levels, while increasing awareness of the urgent need to reach the Millennium Development Goal target to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation;

"3. *Also encourages* all States to act in accordance with the objectives of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, namely to increase political prioritization, promote evidence-based decision-making and support strong national planning processes in order to better target funding for basic sanitation and drinking water and strengthen mutual accountability to ensure that investment serves the marginalized populations and most off-track countries, and in that regard to support the regional and global high-level meetings of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership;

"4. *Urges* all States, the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to encourage behaviour change along with policies for increasing access to sanitation among the poor, complemented by a call to end open defecation as an extremely harmful practice for public health, and encourages States in a position to do so to further strengthen investments in sanitation and hygiene education;

"5. *Encourages* all States, as well as the United Nations system and international organizations and other stakeholders, to approach the sanitation issue in a much broader context and encompass all its aspects, including hygiene promotion, provision of basic sanitation services, sewerage, and wastewater treatment and reuse in the context of integrated management of water resources."

10. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.2/65/L.24/Rev.1), submitted by the sponsors of A/C.2/65/L.24 and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, subsequently joined by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

12. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.24/Rev.1 (see para. 17, draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/65/L.25 and Rev.1

13. At the 28th meeting, on 12 November, the representative of Tajikistan, on behalf of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Pakistan and Tajikistan, subsequently joined by Gabon and Iraq, introduced a draft resolution entitled "International Year of Water Diplomacy" (A/C.2/65/L.25), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, its resolution 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed that the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', 2005-2015, commenced on World Water Day, 22 March 2005, its resolution 59/228 of 22 December 2004, its resolution 61/192 of 20 December 2006, by which it proclaimed 2008 as the International Year of Sanitation, and its resolution 64/198 of 21 December 2009 entitled 'Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', 2005-2015,

"*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, in which the Council recognized the contribution that the celebration of international years could make to the furtherance of international cooperation and understanding,

"*Recalling further* its resolution 53/199 of 15 December 1998 on the proclamation of international years,

"*Recalling* the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and commitments made therein,

"*Emphasizing* that water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, indispensable for human health and well-being, central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and is a powerful incentive for cooperation and dialogue,

"*Recalling* the provisions of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 adopted at its nineteenth special session, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation') and the decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its sixth session relating to freshwater,

"*Reaffirming* the internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and determined to achieve the goal to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water, and the goals set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation as well as to develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries,

"*Welcoming* the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions on the issues of water

and sanitation, the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the interactive dialogue of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the International Decade for Action convened on 22 March 2010, World Water Day, and the Dushanbe Declaration on Water adopted at the High-level International Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life', 2005-2015,

"*Taking note* of the holding of the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, from 16 to 22 March 2009, and noting that the Sixth World Water Forum will be held in Marseille, France, in March 2012,

"*Concerned* by the slow and uneven progress in achieving the goals to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, while global climate change and other challenges seriously affect water quantity and quality,

"*Recognizing* the crucial role the Year could play, inter alia, in strengthening dialogue and cooperation, within existing mechanisms and modalities of water diplomacy, and its important contribution to the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', 2005-2015,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Decides* to declare 2012 the International Year of Water Diplomacy;

"3. *Requests* the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat to serve as the focal point for the Year and to develop necessary proposals on activities at all levels, including sources of funding;

"4. *Encourages* all Member States, the Secretariat, organizations of the United Nations system, through their coordination mechanism, and major groups to continue their efforts to achieve the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, to elaborate and implement national, subregional and regional strategies and action plans on conservation and sustainable use of water resources and integrated water resources management, and to assist in this regard developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

"5. *Invites* the President of the General Assembly to convene an interactive dialogue of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly in New York on 22 March 2011, World Water Day, on promoting water diplomacy and cooperation;

"6. *Calls upon* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors and stakeholders to take advantage of the Year to increase awareness of the importance of freshwater and to actively promote actions at the local, national, regional and international levels, with a focus on strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution, as

well as on the activities planned for the Year by the Secretary-General and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system."

14. At its 33rd meeting, on 1 December, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013" (A/C.2/65/L.25/Rev.1), submitted by Afghanistan, Australia, Armenia, Bahrain, Chile, Gabon, Honduras, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Thailand and Ukraine, subsequently joined by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica and Mongolia.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

16. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/65/L.25/Rev.1 (see para. 17, draft resolution III).

III. Recommendations of the Second Committee

17. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/199 of 20 December 2000, 56/226 of 24 December 2001, 57/253 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 A and B of 20 December 2002 and 23 June 2003, respectively, and 64/236 of 24 December 2009, and all other previous resolutions on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] as well as the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[6] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus[7] and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[8]

Recalling further the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[9] the Declaration and state of progress and initiatives for the future implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[10] the Mauritius

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[7] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[8] See resolution 65/1.

[9] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[10] Resolution S-22/2, annex.

Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[11] and the outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[12]

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[13]

Reaffirming the decisions taken at the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development,[14]

Recalling that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation designated the Commission to serve as the focal point for discussion on partnerships that promote sustainable development and contribute to the implementation of intergovernmental commitments in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Noting with satisfaction that the Commission, at its eighteenth session, undertook an in-depth evaluation of progress in implementing Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, focusing on the thematic cluster of issues, namely, transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, taking into account their interlinkages as well as addressing the cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation, and identified best practices, constraints and obstacles in the process of implementation,

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development,

Recognizing that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and that although each country has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and poverty eradication and the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized, concerted and concrete measures are required at all levels to enable developing countries to achieve their sustainable development goals as related to the internationally agreed poverty-related targets and goals, including those contained in

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[11] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[12] Resolution 65/2.

[13] See resolution 60/1.

[14] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9* (E/2003/29), chap. I.

Agenda 21, the relevant outcomes of other United Nations conferences and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[15]

Recalling that the Economic and Social Council should increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development, and reaffirming that the Commission should continue to be the high-level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development,

Recognizing that good governance within each country and at the international level is essential for sustainable development,

Taking note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Panama to host, in January 2011, the intersessional meeting of the Commission on sustainable consumption and production patterns,

Also taking note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Japan to host, in February 2011, the intersessional meeting on sustainable waste management, as well as the offers of the Government of Chile and the Government of Morocco, which in November 2010 hosted, respectively, the Senior Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Development of Lithium Resources in Latin America: Emerging Issues and Opportunities, and the Interregional Consultative Meeting on Solid Waste Management in Africa,

Recalling the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012,[16]

Expressing deep concern at the level of resources available in the Commission's trust fund, which are insufficient to fund the participation of developing country delegates, as well as representatives of major groups, in the meetings of the preparatory process and in the Conference itself,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development on its first session;[17]

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;[18]

3. *Reiterates* that sustainable development is a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities, in particular for achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and those contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;[5]

4. *Calls upon* Governments, all relevant international and regional organizations, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility and other intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates, as well as major

[15] See resolution 55/2.
[16] Resolution 64/236.
[17] A/CONF.216/PC/5.
[18] A/65/298.

groups, to take action to ensure the effective implementation of and follow-up to the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and encourages them to report on concrete progress in that regard;

5. *Calls for* the effective implementation of the commitments, programmes and time-bound targets adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and for the fulfilment of the provisions relating to the means of implementation, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

6. *Reiterates* that the Commission on Sustainable Development is the high-level body responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as a forum for the consideration of issues related to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, and underlines the need to further support the work of the Commission, taking into account its existing mandate and the decisions taken at its eleventh session;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of a consensus outcome and action-oriented policy sessions;

8. *Recalls* the decision of the Commission at its eleventh session that activities during Commission meetings should provide for the balanced involvement of participants from all regions, as well as for gender balance;[19]

9. *Encourages* donor countries to support the participation of representatives from developing countries in the nineteenth session of the Commission, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

10. *Reaffirms* the objective of strengthening the implementation of Agenda 21,[2] including through the mobilization of financial and technological resources, as well as capacity-building programmes, in particular for developing countries, and in this regard invites donor Governments and international financial institutions, together with the international community, to support the efforts of developing countries to overcome barriers and constraints identified during the review year in the thematic cluster of issues, namely, transport, chemicals, waste management, mining and a ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns;

11. *Also reaffirms* the objective of enhancing the participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders, as well as promoting transparency and broad public participation, in the implementation of Agenda 21;

12. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to coordinate the participation of the relevant major groups in the thematic discussions at the nineteenth session of the Commission and the reporting on the fulfilment of corporate responsibility and accountability with respect to the thematic cluster of issues, in accordance with the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to promote corporate social responsibility and accountability as envisaged by the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

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[19] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 9* (E/2003/29), chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I, para. 2 (j).

14. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to make arrangements to facilitate the balanced representation of major groups from developed and developing countries in the sessions of the Commission, and in this regard invites donor countries to consider supporting the participation of major groups from developing countries, inter alia, through contributions to the Commission's trust fund;

15. *Reiterates its invitation* to the relevant United Nations funds and programmes, the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the international and regional financial and trade institutions and the Global Environment Facility, as well as the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant bodies, within their mandates, to actively participate in and effectively contribute to the work of the Commission at its nineteenth session;

16. *Encourages* Governments and organizations at all levels, as well as major groups, to undertake results-oriented initiatives and activities to support the work of the Commission and to promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21[3] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including through voluntary multi-stakeholder partnership initiatives;

17. *Underlines* the importance of setting aside adequate time at the nineteenth session of the Commission for all envisaged activities in the policy sessions, including for negotiations on policy options and possible actions, and in this regard notes the importance of having all required documents, including the draft negotiating document of the Chair, made available for consideration prior to the beginning of the session;

18. *Reaffirms* the decision to hold the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in 2012;

19. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in chapter IV, "Organizational and procedural matters: report of Contact Group 1 on the review of the preparatory process, including organizational and procedural matters, leading up to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012", and annex II to the report of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development on its first session;[17]

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all appropriate support to the work of the preparatory process and of the Conference and to ensure inter-agency cooperation and effective participation of and coherence within the United Nations system, as well as the efficient use of resources, to address all the objectives and themes of the Conference;

21. *Invites* Governments and all relevant stakeholders, including regional commissions, United Nations organizations and bodies, other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, international financial institutions and major groups involved in sustainable development, to participate fully and effectively at all levels and to provide ideas and proposals reflecting their experiences and lessons learned as a contribution to the preparatory process of the Conference, as agreed in the preparatory process by Member States;

22. *Encourages* Governments to actively involve and coordinate inputs from all national agencies responsible for economic development, social development and environmental protection in their national preparations for the Conference;

23. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to support, as appropriate, national country preparations for the Conference, upon the request of national authorities;

24. *Calls on* international and bilateral donors and other countries in a position to do so to provide voluntary contributions to the Commission's trust fund, and requests the Secretary-General to make further efforts to use the limited resources in the trust fund in an efficient and effective way in order to enhance the active participation of representatives from developing countries in the preparatory process of the Conference and in the Conference itself, and in this regard encourages the Secretary-General, while using the resources of the trust fund, to prioritize the coverage of economy class air tickets, daily subsistence and terminal expenses;

25. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-sixth session the sub-item entitled "Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development", and requests the Secretary-General, at that session, to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the progress of the preparations for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

Draft resolution II
Follow-up of the International Year of Sanitation, 2008

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the commitment to implement Agenda 21,[1] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[2] the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[3] including the time-bound goals and targets, and the other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[4]

Recalling also its resolution 61/192 of 20 December 2006 on the International Year of Sanitation, 2008,

Recalling further the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[5] and the commitments made therein,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 7/22 of 28 March 2008,[6] 12/8 of 1 October 2009,[7] and 15/9 of 30 September 2010,[8] on human rights and access to safe drinking water and sanitation,

Reaffirming the need to continue to increase sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by prioritizing integrated water and sanitation strategies, which include the restoration, upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, as well as promoting integrated water management in national planning and exploring innovative ways of improving the tracking and monitoring of water quality,

Reaffirming also the necessity to take into account sanitation in complementarity with water, in conjunction with the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Year of Sanitation, 2008,[9]

Appreciating the ongoing work in the United Nations system and the work of other intergovernmental organizations on sanitation,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

[2] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See resolution 60/1.

[5] See resolution 65/1.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/63/53), chap. II.

[7] Ibid., *Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum (A/65/53 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

[8] Ibid., *Supplement No. 53 A* (A/65/53/Add.1), chap. II.

[9] A/64/169.

Taking note of the holding of the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, from 16 to 22 March 2009, and noting that the Sixth World Water Forum will be held in Marseille, France, in March 2012,

Taking note with appreciation of the contribution made by the Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation, and noting its recent work on the Hashimoto Action Plan II,

Deeply concerned by the slow and insufficient progress in providing access to basic sanitation services, as evidenced by the 2010 report of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund[10] in which it was noted that 2.6 billion people continue to lack basic sanitation, and conscious of the impact of the lack of sanitation on people's health, poverty reduction and economic and social development, and on the environment, in particular water resources,

Convinced that progress through action at the national and local levels of developing countries can be achieved through the active commitment of all Member States, with the support of the international community,

Noting the efforts of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, and acknowledging the successes achieved through the community-led total sanitation approach, particularly within the context of hygiene promotion, behaviour change and sanitation progress,

Noting also regional efforts in the field of sanitation, such as the African Ministers' Council on Water and those in the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to support the global effort to realize "Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015" by redoubling efforts to close the sanitation gap through scaled-up ground-level action, supported by strong political will, increased community participation and improved hygiene, in accordance with national development strategies, promoting the mobilization and provision of adequate financial and technological resources, technical know-how and capacity-building for developing countries, and developing appropriate human resources in order to improve hygiene and increase the coverage of basic sanitation, especially for the poor;

2. *Encourages* all States, as well as the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders, to take advantage of "Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015" as a platform on which to build political will and promote action at all levels, while increasing awareness of the urgent need to reach the goal set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[3] to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation;

3. *Invites* all Member States to increase political prioritization, promote evidence-based decision-making and support strong national planning processes in order to better target funding for basic sanitation and drinking water to achieve the internationally agreed targets set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[11] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including halving by 2015 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and who do not have access to basic sanitation;

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[10] WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-water: 2010 Update* (Geneva, 2010).

[11] See resolution 55/2.

4. *Notes* the efforts of countries that are participating in all relevant voluntary initiatives related to water and sanitation, including the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, to share their experience with interested Member States;

5. *Urges* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to encourage behaviour change together with policies for increasing access to sanitation among the poor, complemented by a call to end open defecation as an extremely harmful practice for public health, and encourages Member States to further strengthen investments in sanitation and hygiene education;

6. *Encourages* all Member States, as well as the United Nations system and international organizations and other stakeholders, to approach the sanitation issue in a much broader context and encompass all its aspects, including hygiene promotion, provision of basic sanitation services, sewerage, and wastewater treatment and reuse in the context of integrated water management.

Draft resolution III
International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/193 of 22 December 1992 on the observance of World Day for Water, 55/196 of 20 December 2000, by which it proclaimed 2003 the International Year of Freshwater, 58/217 of 23 December 2003, by which it proclaimed the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015, to commence on World Water Day, 22 March 2005, 59/228 of 22 December 2004, 61/192 of 20 December 2006, by which it proclaimed 2008 the International Year of Sanitation, and 64/198 of 21 December 2009 on the midterm review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, and General Assembly resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years,

Recalling further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development[1] and all its principles, Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[5] and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[6] and the commitments made therein,

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and is indispensable for human health and well-being, and central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goals on water and sanitation, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[7] and determined to achieve the goal to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water, and the goals set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation as well as to develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries,

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] See resolution 65/1.

[7] See resolution 55/2.

Recalling its resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010 on the human right to water and sanitation,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 15/9 of 30 September 2010,[8]

Welcoming the outcome and work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions on the issues of water and sanitation,

Taking note of the interactive dialogue of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly on the implementation of the Decade, convened on 22 March 2010, World Water Day,

Taking note also of the work of the High-level International Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Decade, held in Dushanbe on 8 and 9 June 2010,[9]

Taking note further of the holding of the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, Turkey, from 16 to 22 March 2009, and noting that the Sixth World Water Forum will be held in Marseille, France, in March 2012,

Remaining concerned by the slow and uneven progress in achieving the goal of halving the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, while global climate change and other challenges seriously affect water quantity and quality, and in this regard recognizing the crucial role the International Year of Water Cooperation could play, inter alia, in strengthening dialogue and cooperation, at all levels, as appropriate, and its important contribution to the Decade,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[10]

2. *Decides* to declare 2013 the International Year of Water Cooperation;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with UN-Water, and mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to take appropriate steps to organize the activities of the Year and to develop necessary proposals on activities at all levels to support Member States in the implementation of the Year;

4. *Encourages* all Member States, the United Nations system and all other actors to take advantage of the Year to promote actions at all levels, including through international cooperation, as appropriate, aimed at the achievement of the internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3] the United Nations Millennium Declaration[7] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,[5] as well as to increase awareness of their importance;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/65/53/Add.1), chap. II.

[9] See A/65/88, annex.

[10] A/65/297.